

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

error originated in Küchler, *Medicin*, 147, where he connected KID-ni-e with Aramaic קִיטְנָא, a fruit similar to the pea, bean, etc. But *CT*, 23, 36, 50, has KID-li-e, hence NI in this word should be read lí and the word ḳiṭnû must be given up. Only siḫ-lí-e, siḫ-li-e remains as the true reading. Still there is a tendency to read now kit-lí-e, kit-li-e.[1] Meek, *BA*, X, Part 1, p. 42, correctly transcribed the word siḫ-lí-e (l. 13). The true reading results from a comparison of the line ZAG-ḪI-LI-ŠAR[2] te-ne-e-ti, "ground sihlû," *Historical and Religious Texts*, 73, 31, with siḫ-lí-e ḪAR-tim,[3] "ground siḫlû" (Jastrow, *ibid.*, Obv. 39). Thus both words *ḳiṭnû* and *kitlû* disappear from our vocabulary and *siḫlû* remains the only true reading.

S. LANGDON

OXFORD

V. KING SIN-IRIBAM

Among a collection of tablets which the late Dr. R. F. Harper some time ago loaned to me with a view to their publication is a contract that is of considerable importance because of the year-date that it bears, viz., mu $^{\text{il}}$Sin-i-ri-ba-am lugal, "The year that Sin-iribam became king." So far as I know there is only one other tablet which contains the name of this king, viz., that edited by Scheil in *OLZ*, VIII, 350 f. It is also a contract and has precisely the same date formula. As with Scheil's text so with this, the script, names, and other characteristics all clearly indicate that Sin-iribam must have belonged to the time of the First Babylonian Dynasty. The absence of the month and day in the date formula would indicate a time before Hammurapi. This tablet, together with others from the same period, I expect to publish in the near future.

VI. THE SIGN , 

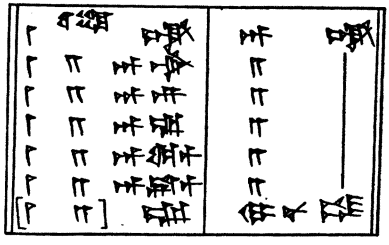
In my *Cuneiform Bilingual Hymns* (*BA*, X, 1) appears a sign that at the time of editing I was unable to identify, viz., , K. 8488 Obv. 8, 10, 12.

[1] Thompson, *AJSL*, XXIV, 326, wisely withheld a reading, but Jastrow, "An Assyrian Medical Tablet," p. 382 of the *Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, 1913, insists upon the reading kitlu.

[2] I.e., siḫlû

[3] I. e., têntim. For ḪAR = têntu, "grind," see Brünnow, *List*, 8587, and Meissner, *SAI*, 6503, *arâ* = têntu. Here naturally (aban) ḪAR-ḪAR = êrû, "grinding stones," "mill," רֵחָה, Arab. raḥā, Syr. raḥiā. Note the writing aban ḪAR, *SAI*, 6399. The feminine form erittu = *giš-gaz*, "machine for threshing," *SAI*, 3275. The roots *ara* = "grind" and *dāg-ara* = "mill" have been repeatedly explained; see *OLZ*, 1908, 183; *Sumerian Grammar*, 203; Delitzsch, *Sumerisches Glossar*, 11. Jastrow has written at length to prove that êrû means a "birth-stone" (*ibid.*, 375), in which he has confused this word with erû, "be pregnant."

In a Bilingual Explanatory List (Rm. 2, 588) that I had the privilege of copying at the British Museum last summer, the same sign appears in the following connection:



—Rm. 2, 588, Rev. 31–37, Cols. 9, 10.

This tablet has been published by Meissner, *Supplement zu den Assyrischen Wörterbüchern*, but he failed to read it very completely, particularly the paragraph quoted above. This text, together with others of like nature, I hope to publish before long.

VII. GLOSSES IN H. 1396 AND H. 1449

Two texts, Ki. 1904–10–9, 186 and K. 1408, in Harper's recently published *Assyrian and Babylonian Letters*, Part XIV, are important because of certain glosses that they contain. In the former there are no less than four, two of which are worthy of note. In Obv. 3  šuku-su is explained by the gloss *ku-ùr* ()*-ma-at-su*, with which compare šuku=*kurmatu*, Br. 9929. In Obv. 6 with bi-sag zag appears the gloss *ši-ka-ru i-mit-tú*. For bi-sag=*šikaru* cf. V R 27, 18*e*, where im-tig bi-sag=*i-mit-tú* (i.e., *kudûtum*) *ši-ka-ri*. bi-sag ordinarily = *kurunnu*, cf. Delitzsch, *HWB*, 355*a*. In K. 1408 Obv. 2, the second of the two texts mentioned above, the name of the star, ne-dar, is explained by the gloss *li-si*. Rawlinson (III R 51, 37*b*) incorrectly reads the gloss *us-si*. The first sign is irregularly made, , and is somewhat blurred, but all who examined the sign when Dr. Harper was preparing his copy, including Dr. L. W. King of the Museum, were agreed that it was undoubtedly *li* and not *us*. Br. 4578 is accordingly to be corrected and likewise Meissner in his *Seltene Assyrische Ideogramme*.

THEOPHILE JAMES MEEK

JAMES MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY
DECATUR, ILL.